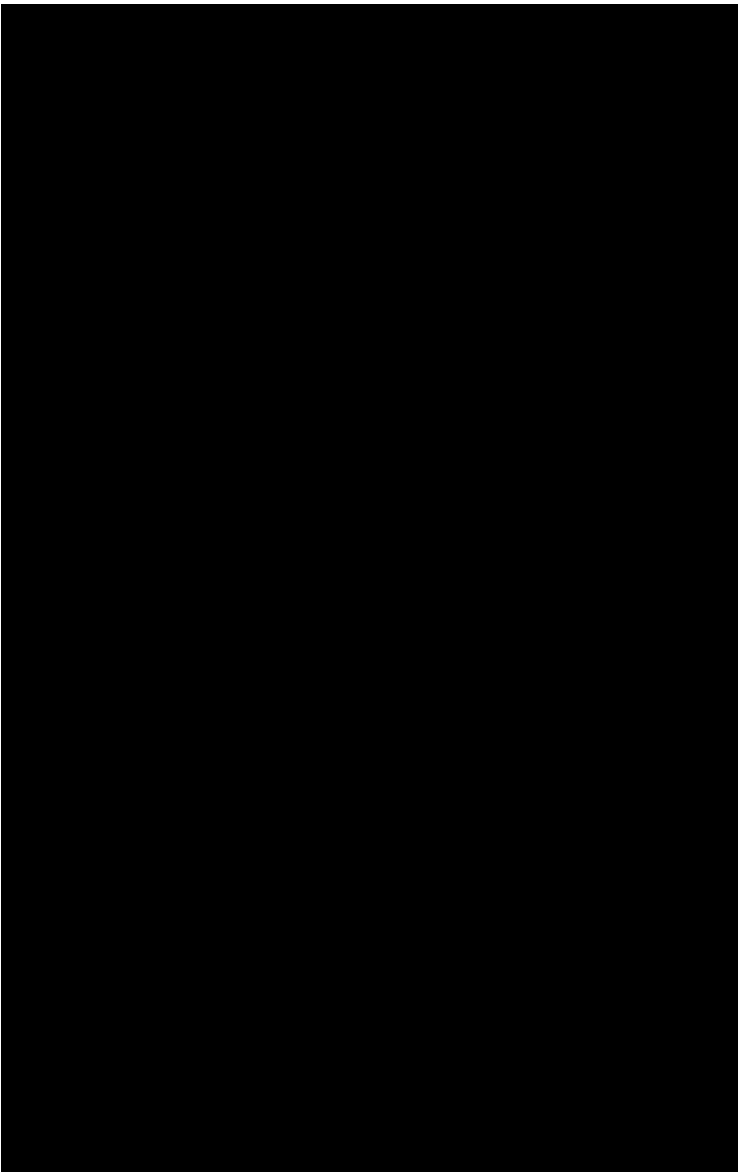


VISIT...



house for corruptible fesh, for a soul imprisoned ; and doth He bestow so many millions of wonders upon His enemies ? O what a dwelling must that be, which He prepares for His dearly beloved children ; and how will the Glory of the New Jerusalem exceed all the present Glory of the Creation !”

1. 592.

beauty. Never can we enough admire our blessed Creator for forming such charming things, and giving us hearts to praise and adore Him for such unspeakable goodness.

No. 1912.

BILLBERGIA ZEBRINA.*

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This elegant plant is a native of Rio de Janeiro, where it is found growing upon trees. With us it flowered in the month of January. It is cultivated without difficulty in the stove, potted in vegetable earth with a portion of sand, and but little water in the winter season. It will sometimes increase by suckers.

* We have been obliged to reduce the figure to about half its natural size, in order to give a suitable representation of its proportions.

The bases of the leaves in this and other species are large and cupped : the concave part contains water, which serves to support the plant, and sometimes affords a relief to travellers, who have only to cut through the leaves, and it is instantly discharged to the quantity of one or two pints from a single plant.

No. 1524.

CACTUS GIBBOSUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is said to have been received from Jamaica ; it flowered first at Mr. Vere's several years since, and is a singular and beautiful plant.

With us it bloomed in June in the stove, which is needful for its preservation. It should be potted in sandy loam. It rarely throws out any offsets, therefore can seldom be increased unless it bears seeds, which it has sometimes done, our specimen being raised from some ripened in this country, and at the time of its flowering was at least fifteen years old.

No. 924.

CACTUS SPECIOSISSIMUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This superb plant is a native of Mexico. It was received in 1815 from Paris, having been obtained there from Spain.

The blossoms, which for magnificence are scarcely equalled by any plant at present known, are usually produced in the summer, each lasting three or four days open.

The plant succeeds very well in a warm greenhouse, and should have little water during the winter season. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, which should be potted in rich loam, mixed with a small portion of decayed mortar.

Cactus stellatus.

No. 1207.

CACTUS TRUNCATUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Brazil : it was introduced into England in 1821. It possesses great beauty. Like most of this family the branches are of curious form and growth ; they are quite fat, dividing in joints of about three inches in length. The fowers grow out at the ends, usually in the autumn.

It requires the stove, and is propagated, without diffculty, by cuttings, which should be planted in rich loam.

1774

No. 1887.

CEREUS SETOSUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Brazil : we received it in 1829 from Rio de Janeiro. It has a trailing stem, rooting as it goes, for two or three feet in length.

Its fowers are readily produced, and usually about the month of August. It requires the stove, and increases without diffculty by cuttings. The soil should be light loam, with but little water during the winter season.

No. 906.

CEROPEGIA AFRICANA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and lately introduced. It is a curious climbing plant, having a tuberous root, and thick fleshy leaves : its fowers are singular and elegant in form : they continue during the summer months.

It requires a warm greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings : the soil should be sandy peat.



No. 1040.

CRASSULA JASMINEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope : it was received some years since by Mr. Anderson of Chelsea. It is of low growth. The fowers are delicate : they are produced during the summer, and are lasting.

It requires the greenhouse in the winter, with a sparing supply of water, and is readily multiplied by cuttings : they should be planted in sandy loam.



No. 483.

CRASSULA VERSICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a very elegant species, and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced by Mr. Burchell in 1816. It blooms in great abundance during the summer months, continuing long in beauty.

It needs no more than the common greenhouse protection in the winter, being not at all tender, and it may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings: the soil should be sandy loam, and the plants should not have too much water during the winter season.

No. 999.

DORSTENIA ARIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>MONOECIA</i>	<i>DIANDRA</i> .

.....

This is a native of Brazil, and has lately been introduced by the Horticultural Society. It flowered with us in March, and, like the others of this genus, is extremely curious.

It requires the heat of the stove at all seasons, and sometimes increases itself by offsets, which should be potted in loam and peat soil.

No. 1784.

DORSTENIA TUBICINA.

Class.	Order.
<i>MONOECIA</i>	<i>TETRANDRIA.</i>

.....

We received this curious little plant in 1831, from Mr. Lockhart, of Trinidad : it continued in flower for several months during the summer and autumn.

It requires the stove, and thrives, potted in light loam, increasing by separating the roots.

It appears also to be a native of Peru, being figured, by Ruiz and Pavon, Fl. Peruviana, pl. 102. The roots, which are fragrant, are used in that country for the same purposes as the Contrayerva.

several offsets, each of which will make a plant : they should be potted in loam, with a small mixture of decayed mortar.

No. 1901.

EUPHORBIA PUNICEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA.</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of Jamaica, whence it was introduced in 1778. It is a handsome, erect, shrubby species, growing sometimes to the height of six or seven feet. It flowers freely, and at various seasons, when its appearance is very splendid.

With us it is necessary to preserve it constantly in the stove. It may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and sometimes bears seeds. The soil should be light loam.

No. 1713.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This has lately been introduced from the Mauritius : it is a native of Madagascar, discovered in the province of Emirne, by Professor Bojer. It appears to be a dwarf plant. Our specimens, none of which were a foot in height, flowered in the months of March and April, lasting a long time in beauty. Their colour is unusually rich. The plant requires the stove. It may be increased by cuttings, which should be planted in loam and peat.

No. 1309.

HOYA PALLIDA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a pretty climbing plant, supposed to be a native of China ; introduced about the year 1810 It requires the warmth of the stove, and will grow to the height of several feet, fowering in the summer season.

It increases without difficulty by cuttings, which should be potted in loam and peat soil.

No. 1969.

HOYA POTTSII.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>TRIGYNIA.</i>

.....

This was introduced in 1824, from China, to the garden of the Horticultural Society, by their collector, Mr. Potts, after whom it has received its name. It has been kept constantly in the stove, and flowered in the month of May.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.

No. 1293.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM FORMOSUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This pleasing plant is a native of South Africa, and was introduced in 1820. It is of low growth, and flowers in the latter part of the summer.

Like the others of this numerous family it is of easy culture, requiring mere protection from frost, in an airy greenhouse. It increases without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy loam.

No. 1311.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM INCOMPTUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope : it was discovered by Mr. Burchell, by whom it was introduced in 1815.

It is a low shrubby plant, with many irregular branches, growing freely, and fowering during the hottest weather. It requires protection from frost in an airy greenhouse, with little water in the winter. It is easily increased by cuttings, which should be planted in sandy loam.

No. 1307.

No. 1307.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM LINGUÆFORME.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, said to have been cultivated in this country in 1732. Its leaves are very thick and fleshy, lying on the pot : the flowers are produced in summer : they open to the full sun, when nothing can surpass their brilliancy of colour.

It requires the greenhouse, should be potted in loam, and have little water during the winter. It will increase without difficulty by cuttings.

formed by the hand of Him who has said,
that “ while the earth remaineth, seed-time
and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer
and winter, and day and night shall not
cease.”

No. 1676.

PACHYPODIUM TUBEROSUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it grows in sandy barren plains. The root is thick and fleshy, from whence arise small stems, about six inches high, with a few flowers produced toward the top, in succession, for a considerable time, usually in the latter months of summer.

It must be preserved in a warm greenhouse with little water, and should be potted in sandy loam.

No. 1920.

RHIPSALIS MESEMBRYANTHEMOIDES.

Class.	Order.
<i>ICOSANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i> .

.....

This curious little plant has been lately introduced from South America. It flowered with us in the month of December, in the stove, which is necessary for its preservation.

It is multiplied without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam, with about one-third of decayed mortar.

N.º 369.

$$N^{\circ} \neq \sigma^{\circ} f.$$

No. 1315.

SEMPERVIVUM CÆSPITOSUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>DODECANDRIA</i>	<i>DODECAGYNIA</i> .

.....

A native of Teneriffe, discovered by the lamented Professor Smith. It is a pretty greenhouse succulent plant, coming freely into flower in the month of June. It is increased by offsets, which should be planted in sandy loam, and the plants should be very sparingly watered during the winter months.

No. 453.

STAPELIA ASTERIAS.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

We received this from our friend Mr. George Scholl, in 1799. It is a native of the desarts North of the Cape of Good Hope, and is easily cultivated, fowering in plenty every year, during the latter part of summer and autumn.

It may be kept in a dry part of the greenhouse, or on a shelf in the stove in winter, at which season it needs little or no water. Its propagation is very simple, as it readily puts out roots from any part of the plant. The soil may be loam, mixed with a fourth part of lime rubbish.

Ms. B.1.2.

No. 242,

STAPELIA HAMATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is one of the many species which were sent to Vienna by Scholl, from the South African desarts, before the year 1799. We have had it in cultivation for several years ; but it never flowered with us till December last. It grows freely, and is a rather hardy kind, easily cultivated, and increased by cuttings. It should be kept in the greenhouse all the year, with a moderate allowance of water in the summer, but none in the winter. The soil most proper for it is a poor sandy loam.

No. 1051.

STAPELIA MOSCHATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced some years since. It does not often flower. We were favoured with the specimen from which our drawing was made, by the late Mr. W. Ross, of Newington, in the month of September last. It requires the usual protection of a dry greenhouse, and must be potted in loam with a mixture of old mortar. It is easily increased by cuttings.

$\mathcal{N}^{\circ} \mathcal{O} \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I}.$

No. 831.

STAPELIA RADIATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA</i> .

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1799 : it is a very dwarf growing species, fowering readily, at different seasons ; but more particularly in the autumn. It increases without difficulty, as the branches put forth roots in every direction. It should be kept in a warm dry greenhouse, and potted in light loam.

September, and is easily cultivated in a small pot and soil composed of loam and decayed mortar : it should be kept in a dry warm greenhouse all the year, and in winter have little or no water, although in summer it will bear a tolerable supply. It propagates by cuttings with much facility : the fowers last several days, and have a very unpleasant smell.

No. 1312.

STAPELIA STELLARIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>DIGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of the arid deserts North of the Cape of Good Hope : it was first introduced in 1804, according to Mr. Haworth, but has never been abundant, as it makes but few branches : by these it may be increased : the autumn is its usual time of fowering. It must be kept in a warm and dry part of the greenhouse throughout the year, and potted in light loam, with a portion of decayed mortar.

